# THE COAL REGIONS.

General Prevalence of Riot, Robbery and Murder.

## BODIES HORRIBLY MUTILATED.

Ku Klux Notices Served on Obnoxious Citizens.

Vigilance Committees Organized.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 3, 1874. Years ago the anthracite coal fields and the adjacent cities and towns were almost constant scenes of the most terrible lawlessness; but by the intervention of the strong arm of the law the outlaws, who committed the most flendish out-rages, were either driven out of the region or captured and immured within the walls of a prison, and many of those receiving punishment this means are still languishing in the dark cells of the Luzerne County Jail, meditating upon the many atrocious crimes they have committed. While the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys were made notorious by brigandish transactions, the Schuylkill region was quite as notable for the horriole crimes committed within its boundaries, and even to the present day certain districts of Schuylkill county witness the most bloody deeds. Centralia, Locust Gap and Shamokin are the central points of lawlessness, the features being murder, assassination, attempts to throw railroad trains from the track GENERAL RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS.

Recently at Centralia a number of persons were shot, several of them fatally. Shamokin last week was the scene of a brutal murder, the victim being Mr. N. Diedeman. The supposed murderers have been arrested. Almost every day some citisen receives a Ku Klux notice to the effect that he must govern his action in such a way as is mentioned or leave the country, his life to be forfeited unless he does. All these outrageous proceedings are attributed to the "Molly Maguires," a band of cutthroats who are said to ply their trade of robbery and murder in of men attached to our police force merite the mining country. The time has been, and not some representative musical organization long since, too, when it was dangerous for a citizen to go unarmed upon the streets in many of the coal towns, terrorism was so prevalent. This state of affairs was more peculiar to Schuyikill county than elsewhere. Numerous instances have been recorded where mine superintendents and bosses have been despatched in a bloody and mysterious way, and although the authorities have labored assiduously to bring the perpetrators of the crime to the tribuhal of justice, the mystery remains welled to this time. Since the depression began in the coal trade in the northern coal fields

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coal fiel

have occurred at Providence, in which scores of ruffians have engaged, and several persons have been shot and stabled. These onthiws have no fear of the police or laws, as was fully evidenced in the riot which officer Netzell, of the police force of this city, undertook to queil at the town here alloded to. When Netzell went to arrest the ringleaders and quell the disturbance he was attacked with all sorts of weapons, and almost driven from the place. Timely assistance arrived, and a number of arrests were made. Thomas Duggan and

covered. A man named Gillespie is under arrest for the shooting.

John Kavans, an employe of the Daily Republican, this city, which speaks of these outrages without fear or favor, although the editors have received what are known as "coffin notices"—a document emblazoned with a coffin, and skull and cross-bones, and warning the recipient to leave the territory under penalty of death—was attacked near the railroad bridge, on Scranton avenue, on Friday last, and would, no doubt, have been murdered had he not protected himself with a revolver. Several bodies dreadfully muthated, bearing every evidence of murder, have been found within a short time on the Susquehanna River and along the roads leading to the mountains. At Taylorville

MURDER AND HOUSEBREAKING

are of frequent occurrence. The city of Carbon-

River and along the roads leading to the mountains. At Taylorville

are of frequent occurrence. The city of Carbondale, the centre of the coal trade of the Delaware
and Hudson Company, is threatened by the incendiary's hand, and already a breaker, valued at
about \$50,000, belonging to the Delaware and Hudson
Company, besides other valuable property,
has been burned. The citizens headed by the
Mayor, have organized a Vigilance Committee to
protect the city, and the Delaware and Hudson
Company have offered a large reward for the detection and apprehension of the incendiaries.
Pitiston and Wilkesbarre, and other cities and
towns, have also been the scenes of much outlawry, which increases in the number of crimes
perpetrated daily as well as in horror.

In the valleys, where the lawlessness is most
prevalent, the citizens, who are dissatisfied with
the tardiness of the law are organizing

VIGILANCE COMMINITIESS

and preparing to give such transgressors as are
caught a quick trial and speedy punishment, or,
in other words, the justice of Judge Lynch. It is
a noteworthy fact that in some districts of the
regions where the outrages have been perpetrated
the officers of the law have been rather slow in
pursuing the brigands, and in some cases no
search has been made at all. This is attributable
to the influence the malefactors exercise over all
persons who have been raised to official position
by politics. The criminal classes have the power
to control all elections in the coal country.

Hazleton, in the Upper Lebigh region: Mahanoy
City, Shenandosh City and Assidand have also witnessed riotous outbreaks. Reports come in from
the mountain towns that bodies are found frequently, snowing learful brutality at the hands of
the flends that roam unmolestedly the surrounding country. The people are becoming aroused, as
the enormity and increase of these deeds of blood
need an immediate check, or, as has been the case
in the past, every man will be forced to pay
tribute to the vandals, so that his life and prop-

of an Assassin-The First of the Ruffians Killed.

WILEESBARRS, Pa., August 3, 1874. The detectives of Scranton on Saturday last arrested Dennis Sharkey in his capin on the mountain back of that city as being one of the desperadoes who made the assault upon Mine Boss Green at Jermyn last Tuesday. He had been skulking

at Jermyn last Tuesday. He had been skulking in the woods since the afray. At his examination he denied the charge, but a bullet hole through his left leg, above the ankie, bespoke him the same man who was shot and fell down during the afray. He was brought to this city and ledged in prison on Sunday.

To-day Mr. Green was able to come here, and Sharkey was brought into his presence, when he was identified as one of the gang. The one who was shot in the fight turned out to be Patrick Mails, of Dunmore, and his wife claimed his body after it had been buried. The other desperado is still at large, but he is known and detectives are on his track. These affairs have become quite frequent in the mining regions, and this is the first time that any of the ruffians have been killed or cangut, so well have their plans been laid and secrets kept.

IRONWORKERS' STRIKE.

Refusal to Submit to a Reduction of

The Vulcan Iron Works, of this city, last week trial

decided on reducing their workingmen's wages ten per cent, and so announced it. The employes at once quit work, and to-day they received no-tice that if they did not resume work before Wednesday next they would be paid the wages due to them and be discharged. To-day they held a meeting and resolved not to go to work as long as the reduction was insisted on.

About a dozen of the men refused to quit work, but they have been in no manner molested by the strikers.

### GREAT FIRES AND THEIR REMEDY.

A communication has been received by the HER-ALD from a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, in which he states that the epidemic of fires with which the Garden City has been visited has now thoroughly aroused the citizens from their dreams of security, and compelled them to energetic efforts for future protection and prevention, "Incendiarism," he says, "has been rampant. stances which prove beyond cavil over-insurance to have been the cause. Several persons have been indicted, and some of the miscreants, it is to be hoped, will be visited with the severest penalties of the law. Fires are becoming more and more numerous. This is owing to the growing thickness of the population, the growth of iddeness in cities, the temptations of overmisurance and the general apathy on the part of the public in the enforcement of the laws. The causes of crime should be more earnestly looked into and the proper remedies applied. Stern laws regulating insurance should be enacted. No insurance company should be permitted to take any risk beyond one-half or at most two-thirds of the actual value of the property insured. Not a dollar should ever be paid beyond the actual loss absointely proved, whatever may be the amount specified in the policy. Such rules as these would save millions of property annually from destruction. People do not burn buildings for amosement. In ninety-nine cases in a hundred money is the object. No doubt can be entertained that thousands of houses have been burned for the sake of the insurance, but more especially for the insurance on the fluctuating (or easily removable) stocks and furniture, the loss on which is so difficult to be ascertained and computed. These wide open doors of traud should be closed, and until they are closed no reliable security can exist." to have been the cause. Several persons have

### A METROPOLITAN POLICE BAND.

There is no metropolitan band in New York; n musical association that the city authorities ca call upon, at any moment, to represent them of occasions where, as in other cities, some organiza tion of the kind is under complete control, eff cient, and, at the same time, ready for every emergency. A few days since a correspondent of the HERALD set forth his views in regard to estab hishing a band in this city which should be specially devoted to the interests of the police. The idea of men attached to our police force merited some representative musical organization, which should be maintained at the expense of the citizens, and by way of return for the expenditures necessarily incurred should afford such entertainment in the public parks, and, in fact, upon all public occasions where any musical demonstration might be required. Every country has a representative band, and, though possessing the best material in the world, it may be as well to mention the fact that the Empire State has none at all. To be sure we have scores of regimental bands, but the city of New York ought to have a band of its own, and to the police authorities belongs the task of supporting and regulating it. Several correspondents have written earnest letters on the subject. It is forcibly stated by one of these writers that "at the present time there is no band in this country which can compete favorably with our brethren' abroad, and particularly those who visited us some years ago, including, among others, the French Garde Republicaine' and the English 'Coldstream Gusrds.' for the reason that no harmony exists among musicians on this side of the water. They invariably go to various watering places, and, occasionally in the winter, when large balls are given, members of one military band join others, just for an evening, thus creating dissatisfaction." "In order to evade the above," continues our correspondent, it is necessary to organize a regularly salaried corps connected with our Police Department and having as its leader or 'captain' a competent musician who will select a number of thorough musicians, to be termed patroimen, rehearsais to occur daily; their duty to consist in playing every day in some of the city parks and on ponce parades or on other public occasions in which the municipal authorities would have some interest." After the Commissioners get through with the ponderous duties in cleaning the streets it would not be unwise to turn their attention to a matter in which some of the taxpayers are evide

## EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION.

The festival at Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn yesterday, in memory of the emancipation of the colored race of the United States and British West India Islands, drew growds of the colored popula-tion both of New York and Brooklyn. The dancing floor of the pavilion was early occupied by the lovers of Terpischore, the belies and beaux trip; ping "the light fantastic toe" with a spirit and ping "the light fantastic toe" with a spirit and grace peculiar to themselves. At three o'clock there was an oration by the Rev. John D. Bagwell, which was an eloquent tribute to the pioneers of emancipation, the names of William Wilberforce. Charles Summer and Abraham Lucoin eliciting loud cheers from the assemblage. There was a "Punch and Judy" show on the grounds, which delighted the emancipated, various trip games to begulie the tedious nours—and the money from the visitors' pockets—while Professor — somebody, of the London Atheneum, performed with his "dumbactors" (as the bills had it) seventeen comical acts that amused the audience with "laughable, comical, farcical, operatical, tragical mejodramatical merrionettes." The celebration passed of very creditably, and excellent order was

## IMPURE WATER.

The frequency of cholera morbus, diarrhea and other stomachic disorders in New York and the adjacent cities at the present time, and the number of cases which have proved tatal, seem to show that public apprehensions of a serious epidemic are not without just foundation. The cause usually attributed for the occurrence of these disusually attributed for the occurrence of these diseases at this season—excess in eating fruit—can hardly be allowed as the real and only reason. Such may, no doubt, act injuriously to a considerable extent, but the main, underlying element of harm is the necessitated use of impure water. The influences of poisoned water daily used are so subtle and yet so pervading that it is not easy to trace the effects, but of the mischief caused there can be no doubt. A supply of pure and wholesome water in such cities as this is as indispensable as light or air. Numerous complaints on the subject from sufferers through this cause have been addressed to the Herald, and a matter of such essential importance to the comfort and well-being of the community especially demands the earnest attention and prompt action of the sanitary authorities.

## MONDAY'S RETURNING TIDE.

The inevitable compulsion of the great city's business, from which the Inll of Sunday granted a short respite of rest and recreation, brought back yesterday morning the multitudes who had escaped on Saturday for a short spell from the toil and heat of town. From all quarters—up the river, the different seaside resorts, the quiet country—every conveyance, by land and water, was crowded with passengers returning to the city. The rush from the seaside was extreme, and the early trains and steamers were filled to their utmost capacity. From Long Branch so great was the refux that the New Jersey Southern Railroad had to provide an extra steamer, and with even that addition it was found necessary to keep back the luggage till the last train boat had been despatched. escaped on Saturday for a short spell from the toil

# EMIGRATION TO NEW YORK.

The following is a statement, received from the carly and terrible death.

Officials at Castle Garden, of the total immigration at this port since January 1, 1874:— 2,518 May. 1,033 June. 6,625 July..... 

STEERAGE PASSENGERS	LANDED AT CASTLE GARDE
Nationalities   Germany   3.8   Bohemia   3.8   Bohemia   4.8   Bohemia   5.8   Bohemia   5.	Nationalities. 26
Total	18.00

## M'ENTEE'S REPLY TO A QUESTION.

About twelve o'clock on Sunday night Martin Graney, of No. 29 Tenth avenue, approached Francis McEntee, at the corner of Ninth avenue and Sixteenth street, for the purpose of asking him a question. By way of reply McEntee drew a RONWORKERS' STRIKE.

Submit to a Reduction of Wages.

Wilkesdarre, Pa., August 3, 1874.

I peon Works, of this city, last week the property of the control of the city and the control of the city and t

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Dull Outlook at the City Hall-What the Various Heads of Departments Are Doing-The City's Financial Machine. Never before in the history of New York have affairs presented such a duli and dreary aspect at the City Hail as was witnessed there yesterday. The general stagnation cannot be ascribed to the heat, for the weather was lovely and everybodythat is, as many of the few bodies as were visible-in excellent good humor.

The venerable Mayor was at his post bright and early. He devoted the entire day to signing war-rants for the payment of monthly salaries of the Fire and other departments. Very few callers, if any, disturbed him during the hours he spent at his office.

Most of the members of the Common Council

are absent from the city, the Aldermen being scattered all over the country, even in Europe, while the majority of the Assistant Aldermen are at Saratoga waiting for the races to come off. Aldermen Gion and Falconer were the only two members of their branch of the Common Council who put in an appearance yesterday.

Commissioner Van Nort is at his post, working like a Trojan. Notwithstanding his suffering with an attack of asthma the routine duties of his office preclude him from availing himself of even a short vacation. His employes have not been paid for the month of July, but their warrants are expected to be ready about the latter part of this week.

The Comptroller was in earnest consultation with Chamberlain Lane several times during the day. It is supposed that he has been preparing his answer to the several suits which have been instituted against the city within the past three days. It will be interesting for the citizens of New York to know that among the many suits for claims pending in the various courts the tolowing have been ordered to be paid by the various tribunals: men Gilon and Falconer were the only two mem-

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Plaintif or Relator.	Amount	Description of Claim, do.
Common Pleas Sarah Winn	\$262 50	\$262 50 For services as cleaner, Eighth District Court from Sentember 1, 1869, to 2014
Common Pleas Wm. T. Ryerson	16,500 00	16,500 00 For rent of Nos. 118 to 128 West Thirty-second street leased as an armory
Wm. H. Littlepage	220 00	0 00 For services as Permit Clerk Health Department on Sundays from Sentem.
		ber 25, 1870, to July 23, 1871.
٤	10,377 09	For preliminary surveys to June 1, 1874
	838 60	For advertising general election in 1873 in Now York
7	301 00	For furniture for office of Clerk of Court of Special Sessions in 1874.
:	505 00	under contract with Alexander buildings in Twenty-second ward in 1873.
Christopher Keyes	2,895 23	2,895 23 For curb, guiter and flagging, 112th street, Second avenue to Harlem River at a second
Sarah Nellingan, Ad-		1 5 5
ministratrix	516 83	For balance of salary of her husband. Thomas Nelligan, as Engrossing Clerk.
W B Whiteman	1 952 40	1 953 40 Indement for locar frament, September 1, 1871, to January 16, 1872.
John T. Barnard and	os contr	total Lock Company in 1871.
others.	1,032 27	1,032 27 For coal and wood furnished Fire Department in 1874.
Mary Bell Scott Uda	25,000 00	For money for the partal and delegated
George W. Butt	58 00	53 00 For carriage hire by Department of Public Instruction in 1871
Thomas McNamara		TOTAL DISTORTING TO STATE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.
vs. Benj. Beyea	287 87	287 87 Order directing Comptroller to pay W. F. McNamara that amount out of Beginning
	Plaintif or Relator.  Sarah Winn.  Wm. T. Ryerson.  Wm. V. Smith.  James L. Smith.  James L. Smith.  J. Souwarzwaeder  John Schreyer.  Christopher Keyes.  Sarah Neilingan, Administratrix.  W. B. Whiteman  John T. Barnard and others.  W. B. Whiteman  John T. Barnard and others.	8

Paymaster Moore Palls received a large amount of money yesterday, with which to pay the employes on the Croton water pines.

Sherin Conner intended to reply to the aspersions of the Comptroller and his Auditor, but has concluded to await events and the payment of his inst and legal claims.

## THE CITY DEBT STATEMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, August 1, 1874. }
The following is the monthly statement of the amount of warrants drawn against the city treasury, January 1 to July 31, 1874; also a comparative statement of the city debt on December 31, 1873, and July 31, 1874, together with a statement of and for what purposes stocks

For State taxes	In enellous 4	\$3,645,920	\$1,000,000
partments. Salaries judiciary and o		. 6.826.207	888,767
Interest on debt. Street cleaning unde		. 4.132,007	109,447 315,595
partment. Charitable institutions		. 539,999	75,833
Fourth Avenue Improv Seventy-seventh street	ement fund.	. 333.564	61,149
Miscellaneous	866)	. 34,034	49,303
Total payments from NEW WORKS, IMPROVENS	taxation	\$16,388,341	\$2,500,095
Public works-Street	BONDS.		A LASUE OF
provements, &c		.\$3.028.878	\$1,270.949
City parks improvement Museums of Art and	ats	396,483	35,059
tory	***********	. 101.365	29,257
Public school building	s-Construc-	611,927	157,679
tion and repairs Consolidated debt for		28,351	6,101
vacated		1,017,900	381,100
County Court House	*************	3,730	7.000
Old claims and judgme State Sinking fund de	ficiency	282,453 3,899,494	27,269
Total payments frobonds	om issue of	\$9,970,614	\$1,914,416
SPECIAL A	AND TRUST AC	COUNTS.	
Redemption of city de Miscellaneous	0t	\$12,621,444 48,828	\$100,090 10,767
Total payments from	special and		
Total amount of warranded amount previously	ants drawn in	n July	\$110,767 \$4,525,279 39,029,229
Total amount of warr	ants drawn t	o date	\$43,554,509
C	ity Debt.		
	Dec. 31, 1873.	June 30. 1874	July 31, 1874.
Funded debt, payable from taxation and			
Temporary debt, paya-	\$107,802,617 \$	115,022,194 \$	115,773,719
from assessments	21,927,372	21,186,372	21,586,372
Revenue bonds, spe- cial (chapter 625,			-
Revenue bonds, 1873, payable 1874	2,034	3.700	3,700
Revenue bonds of 1574.	1,472,547	14,082,400	14.939.200
			12001200

cial (chapter 625, Laws 1871). 2.034 3.700 3.77 Revenue bonds, 1873, 1,472.547 Revenue bonds, 1873, 1,472.547 Revenue bonds of 1874. 1,472.547 Revenue bonds of 1874. 1,472.547 Revenue bonds of 1874. 1,472.547 Less sinking rund. 24,841.100 26,28,996 26,396,00 Net debt. \$106,363.471 \$150.294.667 \$152.392.9 Net debt. \$106,363.471 \$124,035.671 \$125.996.8 Cash in city treasury. \$1,509.7 Cash in sinking runds. 933.7 Stocks and bonds have been issued in 1874 for the following purposes: For public works, Croton water, sewer repairs, street improvements, 4c. 93,582,00 For land, damages, 4c., on account of opening Northern Boulevard and Lexington avenue. 233.86,28 For flaying out streets and monumenting, 4c., northern Boulevard and Lexington avenue. 266,28 For laying out streets and monumenting, 4c., northern part of New York city 90.00 For public school buildings and repairs 26,00 For county Court House 1073.67 For docks and slips. 614.3 For assessments vacated, 1073.67 For state sinking fund deneiency 507 Biguidation of claims and judgments. 313,52 For Payment of short bonds issued to pay old debts. 1073 for Duildings. 108,103.2 For state sinking fund deneiency 507 Biguidation of claims and judgments. 313,52 For payment of buildings and repairs 26,00 For current expenses, revenue bonds of and anticipating taxes of 1874. 108,103.2 Total. \$33,670,81 The following bonds have been paid off in 1874 between bonds issued 1871 and 1873 to pay old debts. 107,000.1 Revenue bonds issued 1872 and 1873 to pay old 460.1 Revenue bonds issued 1872 and 1873 to pay old 460.1 Revenue bonds issued 1872 and 1873 to pay old 460.1 Revenue bonds issued 1872 and 1873 to pay old 500.1 Revenue bonds issued 1872 and 1873 to pay old 500.1 Revenue bonds issued 1872 and 1873 to pay old 500.1 Revenue bonds issued 1872 and 1873 to pay old 500.1 Revenue bonds issued 1872 and 1873 to pay old 500.1 Revenue bonds issued 1872 and 1873 to pay old 500.1 Revenue bonds issued 1872 and 1873 to pay old 500.1 Revenue bonds issued 1872 and 1873 to pay old 500.1	from assessments Revenue bonds, spe-	21,927,372	21,186,572	21,586,3
payable 1874 1,472,547 1,402,400 14,939,2  Totals 131,204,571 \$150,224,667 \$132,342,9  Less Sinking rund 24,841,100 26,285,966 26,395,0  Ret debt 1, \$106,363,471 \$124,035,671 \$125,966,3  Cash in city treasury 31,549,7  Cash in city treasury 31,549,7  Cash in Sinking runds 923,7  Stocks and bonds have been issued in 1874 for the following purposes:  For public works, Croton water, sewer repairs, street improvements, &c. 986,2  For land, damages, &c. on account of opening of the south of the sout	Laws 1871) Revenue bonds, 1873	2,034	3.700	3,70
Less Sinking rund. 24,341,100 26,28,966 26,396,0  Net debt. \$106,363,471 \$124,035,671 \$125,996,3  Cash in city treasury. \$1,599,7  Cash in Sinking runds. 923,7  Stocks and bonds have been issued in 1874 for the 10 lowing purposes:—  For public works, Croton water, sewer repairs, street improvements, &c. 93,582,01  For land, damages, &c., on account of opening Northern Boutevard and Lexington avonue. 233,682,01  For city parks improvements. 236,22  For city parks improvements. 266,2  For slaying out streets and monumenting, &c., 10,000  For county Coort at and Natural History buildings. 10,000  For county Coort wildings and repairs. 26,000  For docks and slips. 26,000  For docks and slips. 26,000  For sympent of short bonds issued to pay old debts. 10,000  For liquidation of claims and judgments. 313,500  For State Sinking fund dendency 11,250,200  For Department of Buildings. 14,250,200  For Department of Buildings. 14,250,200  For Department of Buildings. 14,250,200  Total. 28,250,250  Total. 28,250,250  Revenue bonds issued 1872 and 1873 to pay old debts. 12,250,200  Revenue bonds issued 1872 and 1873 to pay old debts. 12,250,200  Revenue bonds of and payable from taxes 1873. 14,255, 250,250  Revenue bonds of and payable from taxes 1873. 14,255, 250,250  Street Improvement bonds. 10,250,250	payable 1874	1,472,547	14,082,400	14,939,2
Cash in city treasury.  Cash in Sinking funds.  Stocks and bonds have been issued in 1874 for the 10 lowing purposes:  For public works, Croton water, sewer repairs, street inprovements, &c.  For land, damages, &c. and textington avenue.  For land, damages, &c. and textington avenue.  For investment and hexangton avenue.  For city parks improvements, results of publications.  For laying out streets and monumenting, &c.  northern part of New York city.  For laying out streets and monumenting.  For County Court House.  For laying out streets and monumenting.  For county Court House.  For avenue of the work city.  For state sinking, fund dendency.  For State sinking, fund dendency.  For begartment of Buildings.  For current expenses, revenue bonds of and anticipating taxes of 1674.  Total.  The following bonds have been paid off in 1874.  Revenue bonds issued 1871 and 1873 to pay old  debts.  Begartment of Parks improvement bonds.  Begartment of Parks improvement bonds.  1.33.60.	Totals Less Sinking rund	\$131,204,571 24,841,100	\$150,294,667 26,258,996	\$152,302,9 26,305,0
Street improvement bonds	 Cash in city treasury. Cash in Sinking rands. Stocks and bonds hay lowing purposes:  For public works, Crepairs, street improves for land, damages, &c., Northern Bondeward se for city parks improves for Museums of Art and for the parks improves for Museums of Art and for the parks improves for Guest parks improves for Guest parks improves for Guest parks improves for Julie school build for County Guurt House for decks and slips for assessments vacate for payment of short I debts. for liquidation of cial for State Sinking fund for Department of Buil for current expenses, anticipating taxes of Total The following bonds f Revenue bonds issued debts.	to been issoon water ments, &c. on account on account on account on the second of the	sewer re- t of openim ton avenue.  istory build- enting, &c., pairs.  t to pay old sidgments.  onds of and	\$1,549,70 923,75 or the 75 or the 75 233,632,00 233,60 20,000 20,000 21,033,62 20,000 21,033,62 21,035,62
	Street improvement bot	061 S		1.619.60

# EXPRESSION OF REGARD.

Assistant Alderman Thomas L. Thornell has furnished the annexed copy of a letter sent to Police Commissioner Voorhis, the same being an acknowledgement of his services as Excise Commissioner and congratulatory on his promotion to his present responsible office:— NEW YORK, July 21, 1874. John R. Voormas Esq.:— New York, July 21, 1874. Size-The undersigned, your associates in the "Ninth Ward Council of Political Reform" and friends of the care of different political views and attachments), desire to express to you our gratification upon your recent appointment to the responsible position as Commission to Police Bepartment, and we extend to you and the people of New Yors our hearty and carnest contratuinations thereupon. Those of us who have been more minimately associated with you, have witnessed your able and untiring exertions in the cause of true referm to redeem our city from past misgovernment, and we feel assured from our knowledge of your views and principles and from your administration as Commissioner of the Soard of Excise, that the interests of our city, as connected with the Folice Department so far as your indusined extends are committed to efficient hands. One who has faithfully executed the trusts reposed in him should be commended, and, as our fellow citizens generally have not had equal opportunity to know you, it is your due that we give this assurance of our confidence in your integrity and ability. We hope for carnest co-operation on the part of your associates in the Board of Police with yourself in all measures for the greatest efficiency of the department and consequent benefit and security to our city. Your triends, HAVILAH M. SMITH, and others.

Rails are being laid for horse cars in Eighteenth street, to connect with tracks at various points in the city.

NEW YORK CITY.

Comptroller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yester-day:—Claims paid, \$162,394; receipts, \$26,729. Chamberiain Lane reports the city finances to be in the following condition:—Balance July 25, \$2,671,330; receipts, \$516,036; payments, \$705,887. Balance July 31, \$2,483,478.

Mr. James Doyle and several others have come forward to exonerate the members of the William

The attention of Mr. Bergh, or other person having power to correct the abuse, may with advan-tage be directed to the brutal treatment of their horses by the drivers of the freight cars between the Centre street and Grand Central depots.

A newly invented fire escape was tested yester-

day, consisting of a rope suspended from the roof of the New Court House, on which a fireman descended with apparent ease. He had a belt (astened around his body, to which was a brass tackle running on the rope and regulated at will. Considerable of a crowd witnessed the perilous feat. James Traynor, one of the lately appointed dog catchers for the Fourteenth Assembly district, was sent down to the Mayor's office yesterday by

## CHURCH AND STATE.

Pastoral Protest of the Archbishop of Caracas Against the Ecclesiastical Laws.

The Contest Between the Episcopacy and the State of Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 20, 1874. We are on the eve of a revolution. Caracas plays no minor part. The city, even the country, is full of Venezuelans who are awaiting the sig-nal. Guzman Blanco has ordered the chief officer to expel some of these Venezuelans. I forward a translation of the pastoral letter which has just been issued by His Grace the Archbishop of Ca-

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CA-

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE ARCHRISHOF OF CABATORAL LETTER GUEVARA, by the grace of God and the will of the Holy Apostolic Sec, Archbishof of Caracas and Venezuela, to the clergy and faithful of our Archdiocese—Peace in our Lord Jesus Christ:— You know well, beloved children, that a black calumny has been launched against our episcopal honor. This the government of our country has made use of in order to discharge upon the Church, its independence and its rights, multiplied and successive blows, which have reduced it to the lamentable state in which it groans to-day, without an authority which governs freely and openly. Separated by official declarations and legislative acts from the divine trunk of the Roman Catholic Church, with its temples razed or desolated; its liberties, its properties and its resources confiscated; its elergy exiled or groaning under the hand of the oppressor, which fetters or debases them, a wide breach opened to public morality by the heretical and impious law of civil marriage, menacing the glorious and splendid crown of the priesthood by the enacted law of the sacrilegious, conjugal union of the clergy; in fine, against the repose of the grave, which she has always covered with love and respect, they have disturbed and cast forth from the protective snades of her altars the venerable relics of our ancestors.

was ent down to the Mayors office presently by the charge with the companion to the process. The companion to the charge is not present to the format of the companion to the process of the companion of t

penalties expressed in that right. Moreover, the pretended presentation before the Holy See of a new candidate for the Archoishopric of Caracas is nothing but a vulgar farce, which will by no means deceive your good sense. Horrible sarcasm would it be for our most Holy Father the Pope, to deliver the Venezuelean Courch into the hands of those who have already ruined it, of those who have already ruined it, of those who have insulted and disavowed the Apostolio delegate, of those who deny the Pontiff's jurisdiction, of those who reduce the Catholic worship to a mere remembrance of Jesus Christ, whom they recognize simply as "hombre-Modelo!"

CITIZEN DUTY.

We are obliged in conscience to obey the civil power, out that only in which it does not show itself manifestly unjust, nor go beyond the limits of its faculties. When it exceeds that, when it invades the spiritual jurisdiction, when it decrees things contrary to the laws of God and of His Church, in these things we cannot obey, we have an absolute right to resist peacefully, saying as the spostles and martyrs formally did to the Sanhedrim and to the tyrants, "We cannot do what you command because we have to obey God before men." Such is the rule of Christian obedience, by which our conduct ought to be ruled, as Christians, which we are, to "render to Ozsar the things that are Czesar's," but not to deny to God that which belongs to God. In this manner we cannot fail in a due respect for the civil law. Such, then, is precisely what we have denied and what you should deny—to obey the ecclesiastical laws dictated by the civil government.

If till now, beloved children, the Catholic faith, which you happily proless, appears dormant, and public confession and the plous practice of it do not correspond to the attacks which our rulers pretend to destroy, we hope that God, our Lord, will increase that faith in your hearts by the blows daily levelled at it; that you will not delay to follow the brilliant examples which the Catholics of Austria, of North Germany, Switze

### SEA CLIFF SAINTS' REST.

A Grand Finale to the First Camp Meeting of 1874-Scenes and Incidents.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., August 3, 1874. Contrary to the expectations of many persons Sea Cliff camp meeting closed last evening amid a halo of unexampled glory, so that this morning it is the chief topic of conversation in the hotel and around the grounds. It is the almost universa opinion that the final meeting was the best that has ever been held on the ground. General Inskip preached a "new salvation" sermon from the words, "Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." Three classes were embraced in his invitation to accept the offer of the text-namely, Christians who wanted "full saivation" or sanctification, apostates or backsliders who desired restoration, and sinners who wanted justification or pardon for their sins. The Tabernacle was well filled, and it was estimated that at least 3,500 persons were present during the service. At the close of the sermon the front seats were cleared for the "sinners" to come forward as seekers of pardon, and those who desired "a clean heart" were invited up on the preacher's platform and to such seats as they could find among the "mourners." The scene and the occasion were what is described as "a grand hallelujan time." There was a good deal of

SHORT, PITHY AND POINTED PRAYING done, and the brethren and sisters were kept within the limits of a specific object for prayer. The result was a general gathering forward of those who had any desires God-ward, and when at ten o'clock the meeting was formally closed about twenty persons stood up and for the first time coniessed their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, while many others who had sought the olessing of sanctification acknowledged that they had ob-

sanctincation acknowledged that they had obtained it.

But the meeting did not end here. Those who were so disposed left the Tabernacle and went to their respective places of abode, while hundreds remained to pray and be prayed for until the midnight hour arrived and prudence dictated a cessation of effort for the night. The meeting was one of remarkable "power." The people had been for more than an hour praying earnestly for "the baptism of the Spirit," or "the baptism of fire," as it is interchangeably denominated. They had also sung with much feeling and faith the chorus—

My all is on the sizer: I'm waiting for the dre:

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My all is on the sitar; I'm waiting for the fire.

The fire came, and one after another, here and there throughout the Tabernacie, fell under its force, and the vast edifice was filled with confused sounds of prayer and song, of groans and rejoicings. Hall a dozen or more at this time entered into what they call

THE REST OF PAITH,

and one or two sinners, awakened by this manifestation of divinity, were converted. For a time time entursiasm of the audience ran high, and I have no doubt that if it were advisable hundreds would have continued singing and praying until morning. But the way for these grand results had been prepared by the previous services of the day, more especially by the young people's prayer meeting at hall-past six o'clock P. M., which continued up to the commencement of the preaching service. The "experiences" were of a marked religious character and were uttered by the lad or lassle of twelve or fourteen years of age as well as by the matron of iorty and the man of fity or the grandpa or grandame of sixty or seventy. Many of them will be remembered long by those who heard them.

In the morning a subscription was started to remove the debt of \$3,000 off the Old Ladles' Home, and about \$700 was raised. The project was carried forward in the alternoon, and the balance of the entire amount, less about \$200, was taken up. Mr. W. H. De Pauw, of Indiana, and "Ducle" Daniel Drew, who have been on the ground, gave respectively \$25 and \$20 publicly, but at the close of the subscription two friends (without name) were announced as giving \$500 each. These convenient friends were generally supposed to be the gentlemen named. But besides these Mrs. Adams started the scheme with \$100; Mr. D. C. Weeks seconded the motion with another \$100; Dr. Richardson, and C. C. Leigh "opoosted" it still higher with another C each

to be named "Cliff" among his many titles yet to come.

The encampment to-day wears a comparatively deserted look, though the hotel still contains some fifty or seventy-five guests, and the cottages and tents occupied increase the number on the grounds to about 300. The boats cityward to-day were loaded with tired out camp followers, many of whom, nevertneless, will be here again at the end of this month, and who, meantime, will attend any other meetings within a reasonable distance of New York. The Germans will open camp here on the 12th, and when they have cleared out another English meeting will be held. Mr. Inskip and most of the other clergymen who were here have left the ground and gone to visit encampments elsewhere.

PERILOUS CONDITION OF FOURTH AVENUE. A correspondent, signing himself "Civil Engineer," writes to the HERALD, stating that an exaggerated account has been published of the danger of persons, and especially children, from falling into the pits. There is no place from Seventy-ninth to Ninety-first street where a person could fall into a pit, except by the most waston carelessness. All pits are guarded during the day time by proper lences, and at night additional guards are put up. Night watchmen are also employed, whose duty it is to see that no travellers go in dangerous places. Such an accident as a child failing into a pit never has been heard of since the work commenced. The article above mentioned also said that "a man fell off the sidewalk at Eighty-first street, and was killed." A man was found dead in the bottom of a pit near Eighty-first street, but he could not have fallen from the sidewalk, as it was thoroughly protected by a strong sence. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the railroad company and contractors from all blame. The work on Fourth avenue is carried on with exceptionally sew injuries to workmen and others. This is the natural result of a general system of caution adopted at all points of the work. The improvement is being driven ahead as sast as circumstances will permit, and at an early date will be open for public use. son could fall into a pit, except by the most

## JAIL DELIVERY.

All the men and women arrested on Sunday night at the dance nouse No. 96 Greenwich street were brought to the Tombs yesterday morning and committed by the Judge in default of \$10 fine imposed in each case.

Late in the afternoon a man of very respectable appearance, who refuses to give his name, came to Court and paid all the fines, and the party, about thirts in number, were release.